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Plaintiff filed his original Complaint on March 7, 2008. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1915(e)(2)(B) and 1915A(b) the Court reviewed the Complaint and dismissed it for failure to state a claim. The Court specifically ruled that because "Plaintiff specifically premises liability on the part of [Defendant] . . . Mani, only [upon] a theory of negligence, he has failed to state an Eight Amendment claim upon which relief can be granted, and his Complaint must be dismissed." (Court's Order from May, 8, 2008; page 6, lines 12-14).

The allegations in the Complaint and the FAC relate to Plaintiff's care and treatment during his incarceration. The only changes in the FAC from the original complaint are four pages of additional allegations, none of which remedy the insufficiencies of the Complaint with respect to DR. MANI.

<u>II.</u>

STANDARDS FOR MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO RULE 12(b)(6)

Dismissal for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted is warranted where it appears the plaintiff can prove no set of facts which would entitle him to relief. Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 326. 109 S. Ct. 1827, 104 L. Ed. 2d 338 (1989); Buckley v. County of Los Angeles, 968 F.2d 791, 794 (9th Cir. 1992). In making such a determination, the Court must accept the allegations of the complaint as true and construe the facts pled in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. Love v. United States, 915 F.2d 1242, 1245 (9th Cir. 1989); Tanner v. Heise, 879 F.2d 572, 576 (9th Cir. 1989). However, legal conclusions are not assumed to be true merely because they are alleged. Western Mining Counsel v. Watt. 643 F.2d 618, 624 (9th Cir. 1981).

III.

PLAINTIFF'S FAC FAILS TO STATE FACTS SUFFICIENT TO ESTABLISH A VIOLATION OF PLAINTIFF'S EIGHTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS BY DR. MANI

In order to sustain a claim for an Eighth Amendment violation related to medical care, a Plaintiff must allege that there was a deliberate indifference to a serious medical need. Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976). A showing of a deliberately indifferent state of mind is required as opposed to mere negligence or malpractice. Id.

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As established by the Court in its May 8, 2008 ruling, the allegations regarding DR. MANI in the original complaint are insufficient to sustain a cause of action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. "Prison officials and medical officers have wide discretion in treating prisoners, and a simple claim of malpractice does not give rise to a claim under [42 U.S.C. 1983]." Tolbert v. Eyman, 434 F.2d 625, 626 (9th Cir. 1970).

Plaintiff was granted an opportunity to amend his complaint to remedy this insufficiency, however he did not do so with respect to his allegations against DR. MANI. In his FAC, Plaintiff makes a number of broad assertions that all defendants were "deliberately indifferent," however, he makes no specific claims of deliberate indifference regarding DR. MANI. These allegations of the general deliberate indifference of all defendants are merely legal conclusions and thus should not be assumed to be true by the Court. Western Mining Counsel v. Watt, 643 F.2d 618, 624 (9th Cir. 1981). Accordingly, Plaintiff has not presented any allegations regarding how DR. MANI was deliberately indifferent toward his alleged condition.

In fact, DR. MANI is only mentioned three times in the additional pleadings of the FAC. The first mention of DR. MANI is an allegation that Plaintiff was referred to him for surgery. [FAC, page 2(b), ¶3 (Third Full Paragraph - Plaintiff's FAC does not have line numbers)] The second mention of DR. MANI alleges that it was only after DR. MANI's memorandum that Plaintiff had the surgery on his eye. [FAC, page 2(b), ¶4 (Fourth Full Paragraph)]. The final mention of DR. MANI relates to DR. MANI's conclusions as to the possible loss of the eye. [FAC, page 2(c), ¶1 (First Partial Paragraph].

Neither of these references makes any mention of DR. MANI acting with deliberate indifference for Plaintiff's condition. In fact, if anything, these references establish that DR. MANI carefully considered Plaintiff's condition and recommended a procedure to prevent Plaintiff's eye from being lost to phthisis bulbi (atrophy and shrinkage of the eye eventually requiring removal). [Complaint ¶¶2, 5]. This clearly establishes that from the body of Plaintiff's own Complaint that the actions of DR. MANI were not deliberately indifferent.

Plaintiff has now had two bites at the apple regarding providing a clear claim for a civil rights violation, but has failed to provide allegations of such a violation regarding DR. MANI.

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